

DURANT

133BC

ATTALUS III bequeathes Pergamum
to Rome

133BC

Surrender of Numantia, which is obliterated.

Death of ATTALUS III of Pergamum, who bequeaths his kingdom to the Roman people. First territorial possession of Rome in Asia.

Tiberius Gracchus elected Tribune of the Plebs.

133-129 BC

1912 Dates J-BK

Rome
Public lands were partly divided
under the Licinian law.

133BC

Pergamum bequeathed
ATTALUS II died & bequeathed
his kingdom to Rome

133 BC

Rise of the Gracchii

133BC

Pergamum was annexed
by Rome.

133 B.C

1912 Dates J-BK

Rome

TIBERIUS GRACCHUS tried to
secure election to the tribunate
in violation of the Constitution.
With 300 followers, he was killed
by the OPTIMATES under
P. SCIPIO NASICA.

133BC

1012 Dates J-BK

Rome

GRACCHUS proposed that the
LICINIAN agrarian law be
re-enacted

133BC

In Rome, the Tribunes
of Tiberius Gracchus

133 BC

1912 Dates J-BK

(163-133 BC) TIBERIUS SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS

Roman statesman.

Took part in the destruction of Carthage (146 BC). Tribune of the people (133 BC) and introduced a land bill to relieve their sufferings and concerning a fairer distribution of wealth. In a riot at the ensuing elections Gracchus was slain.

133-121 B.C.

1912 Dates J-BK

Rome

Civil disturbances under the
GRACCHI

133BC

Chen

Emperor Wu Di declared war on Xiongnu. In a single campaign "the men and horses killed on the HAN side amounted to over a hundred thousand," Sima Qian wrote.

133 BC

Pergamum was willed
to Rome as the province of Asia

1512 Dates J-BK

133BC

Slave trade in Rome was extensive.

133BC

1512 Dates J-BK

Rome
NUMANTIA was taken and destroyed.

133 BC

Tribunals of Tiberius & Cicero

133Bc

Scipio Sempleanus Capheat
Numantia

133 BC

TRIBUNATE OF TIBERIUS GRACCHUS

133BC.

Tiberius Gracchus was tribune

A plebeian tribune vetoed the proceedings, doubtless arranged for by the senate. Tiberius then vetoed all public business. No got modernization moved. Tiberius called upon the assembly to depose the offending tribune and then pass the bill. This was done. The three commissioners elected to carry out the bill were Tiberius, his brother Gaius, and his father-in-law. Tiberius needed another term to complete the work; he decided to stand for immediate reelection. A fight broke out between the partisans of Tiberius and those of the Senate. Improvised bludgeons were wielded. The Senate's gang was better organized. Tiberius was clubbed over the head, and with him over 300 others died.

However, the land commission continued at work for several years. Over 80,000 landless men became landholders.

133 BC

Tiberius Gracchus was elected tribune. He prepared an agrarian bill to reenact the old law (367 BC) which forbade any citizen to hold over 500 jugera of public land. (+ allowances of 150 jugera extra for ea. 2 grown sons the holder may have; all other public lands to be given back to the state). Much of this land had been held for 75 years more & could hardly be distinguished from family property. Tiberius ignored the Senate's opposition and laid his bill before the tribal assembly of the people.

Son - Tiberius Sempronius (, racchos d 133 BC elected Tribune 133 BC
For quidat Coritago 146 BC) & in Spain 137 BC

Son Caius Sempronius (, racchos d 121 BC. Quesitor in
Sardinia (126 BC). In 123 BC elected tribune of the
people. Re-elected tribune 122 BC. Defeated (121 BC)

133BC - 121BC (GRACCHI)

their father, Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus, a member of an old noble family, had been consul, censor, and governor of Spain. Their mother, Cornelia, was a daughter of Scipio Africanus, one of the greatest Romans of his day. After the early death of their father she watched their training with greatest care. Associated with ablest Romans of time. Both had outstanding ability.

133BC

ATTALUS III, King of PERGAMUM
died leaving no direct heir. He bequeathed
his kingdom by his will to the Roman people.
Rome accepted the legacy, but war was not
avoided, for another claimant appeared. Of
course the Romans won and Pergamum
was made the Roman Province of Asia.

perfidy, cruelty, and avarice."

DURANT

The rebellious CELTIBERIANS of central Spain bore a siege of 15 months in NUMANTIA, living in their dead, at last SCIPIO AEMILIANS starved them into surrender. In general the policy of the Roman Republic in Spain was so brutal and dishonest that it cost more than it paid. "Never," said MOMMSEN, "had war been waged with so much

His Cousin SCIDIO SEMILIANUS - though
not yet returned from NUMANTIA
when it happened - publicly
condoned the murder, alleging that
TIBERIUS GRACCHUS had aimed at
making himself King of Rome.

Turmoil died down till 10 yrs
later in 123 BC.

133BC

As 133BC drew to a close, TIBERIUS
GRACCHUS flouted another established
practice, the one which limited a man
to serving as a Tribune of the plebs
only once. He ran for a second term.
And, in confrontation with the Senatorial
forces lead by his cousin SCIPIO NASICA,
Tiberius Gracchus was clubbed
to death on the Capitol, together with
some of his followers.

legislated to have the lands used to resettle
more of Rome's poor. opposition in the
Senate and in Forum hardened day
by day.

133 BC

When MARCUS OCTAVIUS vetoed TIBERIUS's bill in Plebeian Assembly, he was illegally deposed from office

When ATTALUS III of Pergamum died in 133 BC and was descended to have bequeathed his kingdom to Rome TIBERIUS GRACCHUS ignored the Senate's right to decide what was to be done with the bequest, and

distributes the surplus of land thus limit,
produced among the civilian population of Rome.
His aim was not only to relieve Rome of some
of her less useful citizens, but also to ensure
that future generations would be in a position
to give Rome sons qualified to serve in the
army. When the Senate chose to filibuster, Tiberius
took his bill straight to the Plebeian Assembly -
and thereby stirred up a hornet's nest for
this more or less counterbalanced accepted procedure.

One of his fellow tribunes of the plebs (and a relation)
MARCUS OCTAVIUS vetoed the bill in
the Plebeian Assembly.

133 BC

①

Tiberius Gracchus was elected tribune of the plebs, and set out to right the wrongs the state had perpetrated in its leasing of the AGARI PUBLICUS. Against fierce opposition he passed an agrarian law which limited the amount of land anyone man might lease or own to 500 iUGERA (plus an extra 250 iUGERA per son), and set up a commission to

133 BC

Tiberius Gracchus was elected tribune at age of 29.

Proposed act limiting land to 320 acres per person he reenacted.

The Senate induced one of the other tribunes to veto the measure. Tiberius had the assembly (Tribal assembly) depose the tribune in question. Then the bill was passed.

were elected in the tribal assembly, composed
of 35 tribes or wards each having 1 vote. In each
tribe one citizen's vote was as good as another's.

The number of praetors had been increased
to 6 largely because of the need for more
magistrates to govern the provinces.

To make it hard for young men to rise too rapidly,
a regular routine of office holding was set up
(the *cursus honorum*), a two-yr interval legally
required between the terms of any two offices.
Until he was 38 a man was liable for military
service. Then he could run for quaestorship. After 2 yrs
maybe Aedile. Then maybe at 34 or 37 he might be
elected consul & perhaps later censor. A poor man had almost
no chance.

133 BC.

After the Punic wars, the practical operation of the Roman government had changed. The Senate had taken more and more complete control of affairs and became the leader in all branches of government.

The upper magistrates (consuls, praetors, quaestors, and censors) were still elected by the centuriate assembly which was reorganized in slightly more democratic fashion than of old. Conservative candidates continued to have a big advantage in elections by the centuriate assembly. The tribunes, quaestors, and aediles

133 BC

the king of PERGAMON (across water
east of Syria) dying without an heir
bequeathed his kingdom to Rome, thus
Rome accepted the bequest (1st Asian
provincie) and spent the next 3 years
suppressing a proletarian
revolution there.

133BC

DURANT

Tribunate and assassination
of TIBERIUS GRACCHUS

133 BC

DURANT

SCIPIO NASICA led the Senators armed with clubs into the Forum. Gracchus supporters gave way. Tiberius Gracchus was killed by a blow in the head and several hundred of his followers pushed with him. They threw their bodies into the Tiber.

lots among provincials. The legislation
of 367 BC were still on the books but never
enforced.

The Senate charged Tiberius with setting
dictatorship and persuaded Octavius (Anotta
Tiberius) to prevent by his veto the submission
to the Assembly. Gracchus immediately had
the Assembly to depose Octavius which
they did.

The Assembly then passed the
measure.

133BC

DURANT

TIBERIUS GRACCHUS

- 1) That no citizen should be permitted to hold more than 333 acres (unless he had 2 sons - then 667 acres) of land bought or rented from the state.
- 2) All other public land that had been sold or leased to private individuals to return to the state for original price + allowance for improvements.
- 3) The returned land to be divided into 20-Acre

133 BC

DURANT

Slave uprising resulted in the execution of 150 slaves in Rome; 450 in MIN TURNAE; 4000 in SINDUSSA

In this year Tiberius Gracchus passed the agrarian law that opened the Roman Revolution.

- ② Influence of Greek scholars at Rome
- ③ Public Wks at Rome.

133 BC

Results of Conquests by Rome

(a) Evil

- ① Absorption of small farms of Italy by the larger estates.
- ② Introduction of luxury into Rome.
- ③ Political Corruption
- ④ Increase of Slavery

(b) Good

- ①. Dissemination of Roman civilization

133 BC - 30 BC

Late Republic in Rome.

133BC

ATTALUS III, the last of the Kings of Pergamum, died in 133BC. Being without heir, he left a will bequeathing his kingdom to Rome.

143BC

133BC

The people of Lusitania (modern Portugal) held out for 8 yrs and were finally defeated only after traitors hired by the Roman general assassinated their leader.

In the meantime another revolt lasting 10 yrs broke out at Numantia. During this, a Roman general surrendered his army of 20,000 to the enemy. Finally Rome sent its ablest leader SCIPIO AEMILIANUS, who destroyed Numantia after a 15-month siege (133BC). Spain now remained quiet for a long time.

133 BC

Spain becomes a Roman
Province.

133BC

Spain became a Roman Province

133 BC

~~CELTIC~~
~~CELTIS~~

Publius Cornelius Scipio Aemilianus,
called Africanus Minor, conquers
the Iberian redoubt of Numantia
and receives the honorific name
of Numantinus.

133 BC

CELTS

Attalus II bequeathes Pergamon
to Rome.

133 B.C.

ATTALUS III GAVE PERGAMUM TO ROME

The next extension of Roman dominions in the East was made more peacefully. In 133 B.C.,

ATTALUS III, king of PEGAMUM died, leaving no direct heir. Probably hoping to save his people from fierce wars and ultimate Roman conquest, he bequeathed his kingdom by will to the Roman people. Rome accepted the legacy, but war was not avoided, for another claimant appeared. Of course, the Romans won and PEGAMUM was made the Roman Province of Asia. Unfortunately,

the later civil struggles at Rome led to much
oppression of the people there.

Roman order were introduced slowly; and to the last, the East remained Greek, not Latin, in language, custom, and thought. The Adriatic continued to divide the Latin and Greek civilizations when the two shared the world under the sway of Rome.

133 BC

PROVINCE OF ASIA

A few years after Macedonia became a province, the King of PERGAMUM willed to Rome his realms, which became the Province of Asia.

After the battle of MAGNEΣIA (190 BC) Pergamum had been enlarged so that it included most of western Asia Minor. This region was now known as "Asia." It is in this sense that the word "Asia" is used in the Acts of the Apostles; as, for instance, when Paul

serp., that after going through PHRYGIA, he was forbidden "to pass into Asia," and again later, that "all they who dwelt in Asia" heard the word.

In 146 BC Rome was the sole Great Power. She had annexed as provinces all the dominions of Carthage and of Macedonia. Egypt and Syria had become protectorates and were soon to be made provinces. Rome held the heritage of Alexander as well as that of Carthage. Thus remained no state able to dream of equality with her

THE LATIN WEST AND THE GREEK EAST - at the same time, while Rome was really mistress in both East and West, her relations with the two sections were widely different. In the West, Rome appeared on the stage as the successor of Carthage) and to the majority of her Western subjects, despite terrible cruelties in war, she brought better order and higher civilization than they had known. Thus the Western world became Latin.

In the East, Rome appeared at first as the liberator of the Greeks. The provincial system and the good

by a desperate slave revolt in Sicily which was put down only after a war lasting nearly three years.

Tiberius Gracchus, who had already served as quaestor and had had some experience in warfare in Spain, believed the best way to remedy conditions was to get the urban proletarians back on the land as small farmers. As the state had in the past rented huge quantities of public land to members of the money class and to the allies as well; the old law (367 BC) which forbade any citizen to hold over 500 jugera

133BC - 125BC 121BC REFORM EFFORTS OF GRACCHI

The crucial period of Roman history - the last century of the republic - was marked at its beginning by a vigorous effort to set right the political, economic, and social evils already discussed. Whereas CATO either had not noticed or had ignored many of these, the Gracchi attempted more thorough reforms.

Their father, TIBERIUS SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS, a member of an old noble family, had been consul, censor, and governor of Spain. Their mother, CORNELIA, was the daughter of SCIPIO AFRICANUS, one of the greatest

emons of his day. After the early death of their father, she watched their training with the greatest care. They had the best education possible and associated with the ablest knowns of the time. Both had outstanding ability. Tiberius, the elder brother, was emotional, but held his feelings under strict control, as became the pupil of a Stoic philosopher. With clear vision he saw the evils of his time and determined to right them or suffer martyrdom in the attempt. Brave and obstinate, impulsive and opinionated, he had many of the traits of a mediaeval saint.

Every patriotic Roman should have realized the significance of slave gangs at work on the land all over Italy, and the ~~scarcity~~ of slave gangs at work on the land all free laborers. He should have been impressed by the growing difficulty of recruiting enough citizen property owners to fill the ranks of the army. Anyone who walked through the poorer parts of Rome should have realized the terrible poverty and squalor in which hosts of Roman citizens were living. The dangers of a huge slave population were brought forcibly to everyone's attention in 135 BC.

was done, although its legality was doubtful. However, a few changes were made in the bill. Compensation for the improvements on the land were cut out, and a huge treasure bequeathed to Rome by the King of PELAGA was assigned to buy tools and stock for the new settlers. This last added insult to injury, for the senate was accustomed to dispose of all public money. The three commissioners elected to carry out the bill were TIBERIUS, his brother CAIUS, and his father-in-law. It was too much a family affair, and the aristocrats were even more determined to block

(2)

of public land had become inactive. Only elected tribune for the year 133 B.C., Tiberius soon proposed an agrarian bill to reenact this old law, but allowing 250 TUGERA extra for each of two grown sons that the holder might have; all other public land was to be given back to the state, and further occupation of public land was forbidden. The land to be retained by the holders was granted to them in full ownership, and they were to be paid for any improvements they had made on the lands.

given up. A special commission of three was to be elected to decide all disputes and to allot small tracts of land to landless Roman citizens. The allotments could not be sold.

This bill was sure to meet bitter opposition for the chief holders of public lands were members of the Senate. Furthermore, many of these lands had been held by the same family for 75 years or more and could hardly be distinguished from family property. Tiberius ignored the Senate's opposition and laid his bill before the tribal assembly of the people. His eloquence and the interests of the voters made the passage of the bill almost certain until a fellow tribune vetoed the proceedings, doubtless arranged for by the Senate.

Tiberius answered by vetoing all public business, thus stopping the work of the courts and payments by the public treasury. No governmental machinery moved. The people were keyed up to a high pitch of excitement.

After making offers of compromise to no purpose, Tiberius called on the assembly to depose the offending tribune and then pass the bill. This

for military service show that over 80,000
landless men became landholders. In spite of the
fact that the work was slowed down, new opposition
developed. Many of the Latin and Italian allies
held public lands, and the suggestion that these
might be taken away was the last straw
on their load of discontent. For a hundred
years their treatment by Rome had been getting
worse. More and more they had been called on
to fight for Rome outside Italy. A great empire
had been won and a huge revenue flowed
in as a result, but in this the allies had no share.

(3)

The plan. Wild stories were circulated that TIBERIUS
was aiming at such despotism as the Greek tyrants
had set up, and that a gold crown and a purple robe
were being kept for him. It was true that he was
leading the assembly in almost PERICLEAN style,
and that, if he kept on as he had started and
was reelected tribune again and again, his power
would be as great as that of PERICLES. But after
all, his theory was that the people were sovereign
and that the Senate had usurped much of the

power that it had been wielding.

The bitter enemies of Tiberius determined to destroy him as soon as his term of office ended. However, since his work was only started and he needed another term to carry it on, he decided to stand for immediate reelection. The voting began, but was stopped by the charge that it was illegal. This was not true, but such a relection was certainly contrary to established custom. When voting started again a fight broke out between the partisans of Tiberius and those of Senate. Improvised bludgeons were wielded and victory went to the Senate, whose army was better organized. Tiberius was clubbed over the head, and with him, over 300 died. Thus the Senate had caused its political opponents to be killed without trial. However many of its members were to meet a like fate in the ensuing years before the advent of one man government ended political quarrels as well as political liberty at Rome.

The land commission continued at work for several years. Many inscriptions prove its industry, and the lists of men eligible

plus a marvelous personality, unusual power of leadership, and the greatest political shrewdness. His first moves were calculated to win the favor of the mob. Living mainly on bread, the idle population of Rome was dependent on imported grain; if the harvest in Sicily was bad or the ships did not come on time, they went hungry. Gracchus had huge granaries constructed, and enabled every citizen to buy each month, at half the usual price, enough wheat so that he and his family could have a two-pound loaf every day. Gracchus thought this could be done

(4)

their reward was unsympathetic treatment by Roman officials who made them feel that they were inferior. CAIUS GRACCHUS told the story of a mayor of an Italian town being scourged because the town bath had not been cleaned quickly enough to please the consul's wife. Sentiment, already strong, was stirred up further by the Gracchan land commission. A liberal Roman leader proposed (125 B.C.) a bill to allow partial or full citizenship to all allies, but it failed to pass; and this led to the armed

revolt of a group of heter colonies. Treachery delivered the leading rebellious city into Roman hands and it was destroyed.

Next year CAIUS GRACCHUS was elected tribune for the one year 123BC. Complete and reliable primary sources dealing with his tribunate have not come down to us; only the main features can be made out by the most painstaking research. Plutarch gives the fullest version; but, since he lived about 200 years later, his lives can hardly be given first rank as a primary source. Accurately chronology of the tribune's proposals is very hard to work out and so a full estimate of his plans is nearly impossible.

The attributes of a saint and a genius were needed to deal with the problems confronting CAIUS GRACCHUS: (1) a frightened Senate that would listen to no reform proposals, (2) a popular assembly of greedy men likely to vote for the men that offered the biggest bribes, and (3) Italy suffering with discontent and ripe for civil war.

Caius Gracchus had all his brother's ability,

yet, Rome had few government employees to attend to the collection of this tithe, Gracchus offered it to groups of Romans as a contract; the group that bid the largest sum per annum for a term of years got the contract. This scheme had worked well enough in Sicily and it saved the Roman government much bother; furthermore, it held out to the capitalists the chance to make huge profits. Gracchus also added another twist - the juries which decided complaints against returned provincial governors were now to be composed of knights. Hence, if a governor

(5)
lousy because the government received much of its tribute from Sicily in the form of wheat. This grain law won votes in plenty for Gracchus. It had been criticized because it pauperized the citizens; but perhaps, if carried out, the draconian plan would have removed so many idle people from the city that the evil would have been slight.

Caius restored his brother's land commission, but it now directed its efforts chiefly to

the senators determined to ruin Caius Gracchus, but he was too strong to attack directly - they had to bide their time.

There is evidence to show that Caius would have preferred to extend citizenship only gradually to the Latins and the Italian allies. But he could not count on indefinite continuance in the tribunate; consequently, he staked all on one general law which would give full citizenship to the Latins, if deserved, and partial citizenship to the Italians. This was in line with Roman policies toward their

(6)

oppressed the people of his province, he could not look for the lenient treatment from a jury of knights, that he had received when senators composed these juries. Incidentally, if the governor interfered with the tax-collecting syndicates, he might be accused and brought before a jury of the latter's friends at Rome. The knights were thus set against the Senate, and this rich capitalist class would now be bound by strong ties of self-interest to ^{Caius} Gracchus and his democratic

party. He even planned to add a number of knights to the Senate, but this was to great a change to be carried out immediately.

Another move against the Senate was to take away its power to assign the returning consuls and praetors to provinces, thus giving the profitable posts to ~~another~~ friends; instead, the assignments had to be made before election.

All this legislation Caius Gracchus carried through the popular assembly by the force of his strong personality. Now ~~that~~ his ability seem to have been suddenly taxed by his many duties. He supervised the building of roads and aqueducts, the allotments of land, and the foundation of colonies; he dispensed immense patronage. Foreign ambassadors sought audiences with him. He was accessible to all - he was a veritable Pericles at home, and far more. Relected tribune, he was making himself a real dictator, dependent, however, on popular support.

All this was quiet and no man paid to the aristocrats of the Senate whose control had been practically unchallenged for the century before the Gracchi brothers - renegades from the oligarchy.

democracy was rising. Democracy of that type had failed too often in Greece, and the Roman assembly now bore a startling resemblance to the fickle mobs of the Greek cities. Too many of the lower proletariat did not want to go back to hard work on the farm or anywhere else; they had been corrupted without being fully educated - by the Oriental influences that had flooded Rome. The upper classes alone had the intelligence to rule the empire, but lacked the unselfishness and devotion to the state that had characterized their ancestors. The common people were wholly

Caius Gracchus & Drusus

(7)

subjects before the Social War. But such generosity was unlikely to be popular with the Roman populace, for it would add to the numbers of those who could receive cheap food and numerous bribes from politicians.

In the meantime, the Senate had set another tribune DRUSUS, to outbid Gracchus with the people. Drusus urged that the Latins would be quite satisfied with less than full citizenship. Instead of three new colonies he would set up 12. Instead of paying rent for their allotments, the new settlers would get them rent free. Vigorous propaganda was set in motion against

the colony on the site of Carthage, on which Gracchus had pinned his hopes. Feeling that he had to see to its foundation in person, he was away from Rome for over two months; and in his absence the Senate won over part of the plebeian mob. Even his magnetic personal leadership could not carry the bill to extend the citizenship, and he failed of reelection as tribune. Knowing that he was in personal danger after his term of office expired, he provided himself with a body guard. On a drunken brawl one of his friends killed a senatorial partisan, and the Senate voted to declare martial law. A fight followed in which Gracchus and his friends were beaten. Gracchus fled, and, rather than be taken alive, had a faithful slave kill him. His head was cut off and taken to the consul, who is said to have paid its actual weight in gold for the grim trophy. After the battle, 3,000 Democrats were condemned to death without trial.

There can be no doubt that the Gracchi had the highest intentions; but their plan to set up an old-fashioned

unfit to govern the Roman dominions, but some sort of partnering might have solved the problem. If not, dictatorship was the best solution. One conclusion can hardly be avoided - the man who was to solve the problem must have the devoted personal loyalty of an army large enough to make him all-powerful. But may not Caius Gracchus have planned to do more than make the Italians citizens of Rome? May he not have contemplated some form of representative government? This, of course, is mere speculation.

The Senate had won, but the people had learned their power; this war had only started. The next popular leader would see that an Army was needed to assure success.

133-129 BC.

Land Reform Commission in Rome

133BC

TIBERIUS GRACCHUS, Roman reformer
murdered at instigation of the
Senate

133BC

Asia minor becomes eighth Roman Province

133BC

Tiberius Gracchus, tribune of the
plebs; murdered.

133 BC

ATTALUS III died. The last
King of PERGAMUM and ruler of
most of the Aegean coast of Western
Anatolia as well as PHRYGIA.

He bequeathed (in his will) his
entire kingdom to Rome.

A was followed till 129 BC & 128 BC

133BC

News from Rome informed SCIPIO
AEMELIANUS (in Numontia) that his
brother-in-law Tiberius Gracchus
was undermining the MOS MAIORUM
and he encouraged L. RACCHUS'S
enemies, especially their mutual
cousin SCIPIO NASICA

133 BC

DURANT

PUBLIUS MUCIUS SCÆVOLA
was Consul in 133 BC

He intended to reduce the laws
of Rome to an intelligible
system.

So did his son QUINTUS